THE WORLD

Editor and Proprietor, JOHNYR PULITHE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT NOS

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1888.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York as second-cla

TERMS-POSTAGE FREE.

For the United States or Conside: DAILY, one year, \$6.00; DAILY, six months, \$3.00; DAILY AND SUNDAY, one year, \$7.50; DAILY AND SUNDAY, six DAY, One year, \$1.001 DAILY AND SUNDAY, one month, 63c.; Sunday, one year, \$1.50; The Semi-Werkly World, one year, \$2.00; The Werkly World, one year, \$2.00; The Werkly World, one year, \$2.00. Liberal commissions allowed to Club AGENTS. Sample copies sent free.

For England and the Continent and all countries to the Sunday of the Parkly Daily and Sunday.

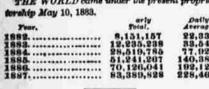
al Postal Union : DAILT AND SUNDAY \$14.75; DAILY only, \$12.25; SUNDAY, \$3.50. 25 Address all communications, whether concerning Advertisements or Subscriptions to the Main Office, 31 Park Row, N. Y. City.

THE YEARLY RECORD.

Total Number of Worlds Printed during 1887.

83,389,828. Average per Day for Entire Year, 228,465.

SIX YEARS COMPARED THE WORLD came under the present prope



Sunday World's Record: the Last Two Years.

The average circulation of The Sunday World during 1882 was 14,727 The average circulation of The Sunday World during 1883 was 24,054 The average circulation of The Sunday World during 1884 was 79,985 The average circulation of The

Sunday World during 1885 was 166,636 The average circulation of The Sunday World during 1886 was 284,724 The average circulation of The Sunday World during 1887 was 257,267

nt of White Paper used during the Five Years Ending Dec. 31, 1887

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN TO ALL.

BRANCH OFFICES.

New York, 1267 BROADWAY; Brooklyn, 323 WASH-ON ST.; Jersey City, 59 MONTGOWERT ST.; Harlem, 237 East 115TH ST. ; Washington, 610 London Office, 32 Cockspun st., TRAPALGAR BQUARE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The rates for advertising in the Daily WORLD do not apply to the evening edition. Nor do the rates of that issue apply to the morning edition.

We fear that Brother Watterson is not succeeding well in his efforts to harmonize the discordant Democratic elements in Wash ington. The reports from him are not encouraging.

There is a stock-broking special wire in the Capitol at Washington, but it is not patronized exclusively by Representative White. Several Wall street concerns have their electric hooks in the House corridors. They should be kicked out.

The loss to Racine College, Wisconsin, by fire on Sunday was a severe one, destroying the laboratory, art studio and gymnasium The institution is poor in money, but rich in reputation for good work in framing the and giving to their minds a thorough classical training. It would be well if some of the gifts lavished upon institutions that have an embarrassment of riches could be diverted to the relief of this deserving college.

A New York member of Congress vesterday introduced in the House a joint resolution de claring that the Hudson River from Albany to New York City is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the United States, and that the sinking of any cofferdams for the purpose of erecting any bridges or the building of any piers for the support of bridges is unlawful. It therefore remains to be seen whether the Government of the United States will succeed in protecting that great commercial artery, which the Legislature of New York has signally failed to do.

President of the Senate Ingalis, in an interview with a WOBLD correspondent last evening relating to the appointment of the special Pacific Railroads Committee, said: "I regard the suggestions made to me by Senator BECK as advisory and nothing more. I am always glad to receive such suggestions, but I never feel bound to follow them." Mr. BECK, representing the Democrats in the Senate had suggested the names of Democratic Senstors his colleagues would like to have appointed upon the Committee. Not one of the three mentioned was appointed. Senator STANFORD (Republican) advised Mr. INGALLS (Republican) to appoint a Pacific coast member familiar with the history and workings of the railroads interested, and the advice was adopted.

A false impression regarding the destitution said to be prevalent in some parts of Kansas is held by the public. The fact is that certain farmers in Clark, Comanche and Grav counties need seed for planting in the spring. Gov. Martin, of Kansas, says in a recent letter: "There are now 108 organized counties in Kansas. More than twenty of these have been organized during the past three tyears. That in this newly settled region there

are quite as many destitute people in Illinois so far as I have been able to ascertain, within the limits of the State of Kansas that cannot be relieved by our own people and, as a rule, by the local authorities of the counties where such destitution exists."

CONGRESS AND THE PACIFIC BOADS.

Presiding Officer Inquite denies that he nade any pledges or was under any obligations to the Democratic members of the Senate with respect to the selection of the special Pacific Railroad Committee. He used his own judgment in the matter, and is "informed" that he has created "a strong, safe and conservative body" that will properly care for the Government's interests. But the fact that Mr. INGALLS disappointed the majority of the Democratic members of the Senate as well as the public at large by his appointments indicates that he was grievously misinformed when he was told that the Committee was regarded as satisfactory.

It has been remarked that Mr. INGALLS might as well have placed STANFORD himself on the Committee as HEARST. Without particularizing further, it may be said that little confidence is felt in the majority of the body, and that the dissatisfaction expressed by Mr. BECK and others is an exponent of it.

It is not to be lost sight of that the agents of dishonesty are actively at work in Washington to shield the criminals in the Pacific Railroad business. The influence of very wealthy men, social and otherwise, is enlisted to defeat the ends of justice and to perfect the robbery of the Government. Various grades of participation in the great wrong are represented in the Senate. One of the enormously rich principals in the prolonged and systematic fraud occupies a seat Over 200,000 Every Sunday During in it. Men who have served as its attorneys and are in sympathy with the perpetrators are there also. The ramifications of the iniquity in the House are less directly marked, but they are present.

The reports of the investigating Commissioners and the President's message fully confirm all the charges that have been made against the corporations in question. The particulars of the plundering are now so well established that Congress is placed on trial before the people. Will it awake to a realization of the position in which a failure to do its duty will place it? Is the atmosphere of Washington so impregnated with corruption that the representatives (so called) of the people cannot escape the influence? Will the Senate, before the eyes of a now well-informed public, permit the crime to be smothered in Committee? Will the House show itself to be the creature of the underhand influences working upon it, or will it follow in the general direction marked out by such men as Anderson and Thomas?

With the cold facts in their minds the people are waiting to see.

WAS THE LAW OBSERVED?

The death of Mr. ROMAINE DILLON draws attention to the ease with which a person who has been acquitted of a serious crime on the plea of insanity can, after a comparatively brief restraint, be let loose on the community without attracting any public notice. At the close of the year 1875 the deceased shot and killed Mr. John R. Dilliber in the Westminster Hotel. There was not the slightest provocation for the assassination, and if the plea of insanity had not been interposed the crime would have been manslaughter in the first degree and the penalty from five to twenty years' imprisonment. Mr. DILLON was committed to the Utica Asylum for the Criminal Insane in March, 1876. About eight years ago he was released. Hence he must have been under restraint only three

Nothing seems to have been said or publicly known about Mr. Druzon's liberation. But the testimony of those with whom he has since lived implies that the homicidal tencharacter of its students upon high models dency to which the killing of Mr. DILLIBER was attributable was still strong upon him: and it is probably accidental only that the crime was not repeated.

> This case demonstrates the evil of quietly and it may almost be said secretly releasing persons who have been sent to an Insane Asylum in consequence of a plea interposed in a criminal trial. No doubt this is often done. Yet it is really against the law. When a person accused of crime is not sentenced because pronounced insane, and is committed to an Asylum for Lunatics by order of the Court, the statutes make it the duty of the Superintendent of the asylum, whenever the patient recovers, to notify the Court of his recovery and surrender him to its custody for sentence or legal discharge. Was this done in ROMAINE DILLON'S case ?

THE UNION LEAGUE'S CELEBRATION.

With due regard to the characteristics and the respective individualities of other Clubs, the Union League Club of this city, whose twenty-fifth anniversary was so brilliantly celebrated last night, marks the highest point in the development of Club life in America. Indeed, it will hardly be disputed that no Club in the world is better housed or equipped or has a membership more thoroughly representative of its community.

The outgrowth of a patriotic impulse in a great national crisis, often avowedly partisan in its deliverances and never claiming neutrality in politics, it has been in many municipal emergencies a potent factor in moulding struct him in the use of his hands, his eye, public opinion. But with the subsidence of his sense of form and color and his judgment, partisan rancor it has grown to be more a as it is to cram him with soon-forgotten radius of social activities, with incidental knowledge as to the length of rivers in Africa patronage of the fine arts, than a political or the height of mountains in South America? enjoyed alike by Republicans and Democrats, truly education for a girl as the uscless puzby High-Tariff men and Revenue Reformers, | zles of higher arithmetic? and the presence of a host of ladies, the flower of the fashion and society of New one to make the most of himself or herself. York, marked the event as one of prime importance in the social annals of the me-

tropolis. It is fitting that over the destinies of such a

was therefore CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW who as in Kansas. And there is no destitution, welcomed the coming and sped the parting gnests and diffused through the great com-

pany and throughout the brilliant entertainment the effulgence of his genial disposition. To the Union League Club THE WORLD extends its felicitations, with wishes for many of the old Democratic party." He does so behappy returns of its birthday and many re-elections of its President.

NOT SO ANXIOUS.

The case of Squine, ROLLIN M., and FLYNN, MAURICE B., was called up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yest@day, Judge Law RENCE presiding. For some time so much has been said about the eagerness of ROLLIN M. to meet the prosecution in a court of justice and of the defiant indifference of MAURICE B. as to what the people were going to do about it that everybody supposed the case was to proceed right along to a conclusion. But, alas for the uncertainties of the law! When the District-Attorney reached the courtroom, which was more than half an hour after the punctual Judge Lawrence had taken his seat on the bench, and the defendants were summoned to the bar, the delays of the law were invoked by the defense. MAURICE wanted to be separately tried, a motion which was vigorously opposed by the prosecution, and ROLLIN, instead of throwing himself rapturously into the arms of the jury, asked leave to withdraw his plea and to move to much the indictment on a technicality.

Judge LAWRENCE finally agreed to postpone the case for two weeks, but gave defendants and counsel to understand that the trial would then positively proceed. As Mr. Squire left the court in company with Counsellor Howe, Lawyer Hummer was heard to murmur the concluding verse of a well-remembered

No faltering marked the Titan's task No shrinking from the trial; He faced the foe ere freedom's hand Fell shattered from Time's dial.

GEORGE AS A SCARECROW.

The fact that 65,000 men in this city, mostly workingmen, voted for HENRY GEORGE for Mayor ought to satisfy the Protectionist editors that this able agitator's "Free-Trade' views do not frighten anybody.

Notwithstanding this demonstration, how ever, these editors are now trying to scare the voters into bending their backs for another generation under needless war taxes by dwelling upon the statement of Mr. George that he should not antagonize the Democratic Presidential candidate upon any platform that ' tended towards Free Trade."

Well, what of it? Any abatement of the 47 per cent. tariff would "tend" towards Free Trade. A 36 per cent. tariff, such as the country found ample for both revenue and pro tection in 1864, would be 11 points nearer 'Free Trade" than we now are. But it wouldn't be Free Trade by a long chalk. Is the tariff never to be reduced because every abatement would be "a step towards Free Trade?"

Mere bugaboo names and familiar spooks from the political lumber-room will frighten nobody in the coming campaign.

THE DANGER IN THE WIRES.

There is danger that Good-Samaritanism in our large cities will soon become a thing of the past, and that if the wayfarer falls down, no matter for what cause, he will have to take care of himself. The fate which befell the colored porter who attempted to assist a fallen man and horse in Buffalo the other night is calculated to destroy one of the finest instincts of humanity.

The confidence inspired by the alleged eternal fitness of things is rudely shaken in a man who, Hibernically speaking, finds himself struck dead from some unknown source on his putting forth a simple, kind effort to help a fellow-being or beast in trouble. The porter in this case no sooner laid his hands on the animal's bit than he uttered a cry of pain and astonishment and died. The horse was dead already, but had not ceased to be a conductor of electricity, and was tangled in a broken telephone wire fed by an electric-light current. The driver was rendered insensible by the current passing through a wet whip he

In districts infested with telephone and electric-light wires it is evident, from the above and similar experiences, that there is no telling whether a man or beast that falls to the ground is fatally loaded or not. If this condition of things is not speedily corrected, not only is an indefinite loss of life possible, but a disastrous blow will be struck at the spirit of helpfulness.

WHAT IS EDUCATION ?

Whatever may be the reason for any opposition that exists to Supt. JASPER, nobody's notions should be permitted to stand in the way of the introduction of manual training into the public schools to the full extent proposed by the Board of Education.

It is well known that many who are wedded to the old system do not regard manual training as any part of education. It is to give "mental training," they say, that the public schools exist.

This brings up the old question, What is education? The root-meaning of the word is to "lead out" the faculties, to develop and train the inherent capacities of the individual, Is it not as truly education for a boy to in-

The real end of education is to enable every Some will accomplish this end with a knowledge of words and facts and formulas. Many more need acquaintance with material things and processes of work. The schools should

| should be some cases of destitution is not | Club should preside the very personification | give everybody a chance and "lead out" the | surprising. But my judgment is that there of the genius of Club life in New York. It faculties on all sides instead of in the one direction of mental culture,

A SENSIBLE MUGWUMP.

Col. Corman, one of the high priests Massachusetts Mugwumpery, has announced his purpose to range himself "in the ranks cause he believes that party is "returning to its first principles" and is "opposed to the taxing of the people for the benefit of a few monopolies."

This is a sensible action on the part of Col. CODMAN. If the Mugwump wants to "sit on the box and drive "-and that is the disposition of the Massachusetts variety, at leasthe should join the coaching party. No party wants to be driven, even in safety, by an outsider who arrogates to himself all the knowledge and skill. Much less does it want to take its chances of going into the ditch under such guidance. Col. Corman has done well to join the party.

A good many other Mugwumps will follow his example if the Democratic party shall show itself in earnest for tariff reform, and will respect Civil-Service Reform as a principle and a system to which it is pledged and which the country will insist upon retaining.

The independent voters will not swallow BLAINE and a war tariff forever.

Prince BISMARCK appears to have taken leaf out of the book of his friend, the late Lord Beaconspield. His anxiously awaited speech in the Reichstag yesterday has a distinetly "Jingo" ring about it, and may be summed up in the opening lines of that popular English ditty, "We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo, if we do." It is like wise noteworthy that the Chancellor, while giving quasi-pacific assurances on behalf of Germany, avoids in a marked manner giving any on behalf of Austria. With reference to his declaration that Germany would not address any demands to the Czar in connection with the movements of Russian troops, it must be borne in mind that the latter are massed chiefly on the Austrian frontier and that the remonstrances on the subject would necessarily be dated from Vienna. Taking into consideration that by the terms of the treaty published last week Germany is bound to help Austria in case of war with Russia, and that he has expressly and pointedly avoided giving any assurances on behalf of the Vienna Cabinet, Prince BISMARCK'S speech can hardly be regarded in the light of oil poured on the troubled waters of the European situation.

Democratic devotion to principle was demonstrated yesterday in the House in the final disposition of the Lowrey-White con test from the Twelfth Indiana District. Mr. WHITE is a Republican, and he was the sitting member. The seat was contested by Mr. Lowney on the ground that White was not a citizen of the United States, having been born in Scotland and, it was alleged, had never been naturalized. White asserted that he had been naturalized, but that through a court error no record had been made of it. The case went to the Elections Committee, which reported in favor of unseating White and against seating Lowney. A minority report favoring the confirmation of White was also submitted. Yesterday, after a somewhat acrimonious discussion, the minority report was adopted, and Mr. White was confirmed in his seat by a vote of 187 to 105, several prominent Democrats voting in the affirmative. Importance was attached to this contest, because it was said that in case the election of a President this year should be thrown to the House the vote of Mr. Lowner would range the State of Indiana on the Democratic side and elect a President.

Here is another exemplification of the mysteries of legislation at Albany. A bill has been smuggled through both branches by Senator Worth and Assemblyman Tallmadge which provides that the minority of the Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn may designate another newspaper, in addition to the four now provided for, as an official advertising organ, and the additional sum of \$15,000 per annum is appropriated to cover the expense. Under the existing law the official advertising of Brooklyn now costs \$55,000 per year. This additional \$15,000 is intended as a sop to the Standard-Union. If the bill becomes a law the taxpavers of Brooklyn will be required to pay more for city advertising than those of New York. Does Mayor CHAPIN approve of this measure? How did its sponsors manage to slip it through at Albany with such marked secreey? Gov. HILL should think twice before he signs this bill,

There is the smallest amount of brains to the hat under the CLEVELAND Administration and in the party thereof that has ever been seen in and about the Capitol and the White House. It is a sad story. - Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Oh, come now. Where were you when HAYES was strutting his brief hour in the White House?

A Coroner's jury has decided that nobody is to blame for the recent dumping of an etherized patient down the elevator shaft of the Roosevelt Hospital. But it is suggested that an improvement might be made in the management of the elevator. It would seem so.

THERE IS A PHENOMENAL IGNORANCE On the par of some people as to what to invest their money in. The most aggravated case of this kind that has come to the surface lately is supplied by the Chicage men who propose to buy old Libby Prison in Richmond, take it down, brick by brick, and set it up again in precisely the same shape in Chicago liaving done this they will build another house propaganda. The festivities last night were Is not the practical chemistry of cooking as around it to exhibit it in and become a receptacle for such war relics as the speculators can lay their hands on, or perhaps manufacture. The interest at a hing to Libby Prison will disappear when its walls come to the ground and when it is divested of its surroundings. An effort is to be made to overcome this last objection, it is said, by painting a picture of the adjacent section of Richmo setting it around the reconstructed edifice in Chicago. This idea may possess charms for som minds, but as Libby Prison itself falls to cause ex-

tensive pilgrimages to Richmond it is difficult to see how its effigy would have such an effect else

THE INHABITANTS of the town of Mertilla, Kan. and departed to seek new scenes far from the site of Mertilla. The activity of rivals and the depress ing discriminations adopted by certain railroads have combined to overcome Mertills, and on Saturday last two general stores of that town, one grocery store, one livery stable, the local news, under the care of "Flat Justitia" and 'Pro Bono Publico," three men who posed as "the oldest inhabitants," and such live stock as could stand the journey, were placed upon wagons and removed to the hospitable precincts of a neighboring borough. Mertilia is no more. Like Troy and Carthage, she has become but a memory, suggestion of things that were.

THE CASE of Mr. MARTIN BRENNAN, reported by telegraph from Washington, is indeed a sad one but it conveys a beautiful moral, Mr. BRENNAN had been paying a young lady attentions for two years and regarded himself as her accepted suitor, definite arrangements to that effect. He now regards himself a badly used man because she went to Baltimore the other day and married some one else. In behalf of young ladies generally we desire to say that the man who will not bring abou an expressed understanding within the term of a two years' courtship deserves to meet just the fate of Mr. BRENNAM. Young ladies prefer not to invest many years in a business of such uncertainty.

A PHILADELPHIA NEWSPAPER proudly calls attention to the fact that the leading restaurants in New York City advertise on their bills of fare · Philadelphia chickens " and ' Philadelphia butter." If there is a quiet, secluded city in this country fitted especially for rearing chickens and making butter it is Philadelphia. But what the stranger objects to in the Quaker City is that chickens should interrupt traffic in the streets, while the sound of churns disturbs his slumbers in the early morning.

THE BLAIR EDUCATIONAL BIIL has been before the Inited States Senate for more than a month. It has become to Washington what the Field Civil Code is to Albany.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE should use a great deal of circumspection before leaguing themselves against the triple alliance. Three of a kind always beat a

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT. As usual the only mark of genius in Europea

diplomacy is Bismarck. Baltimoreaus discovered a resemblance Shakespeare's countenance in the face of Henry

George. A new street in Paris has been named the Rue de Sadl-Carnot. Whenever a man makes his name famous to Paris he is almost certain to Rue it.

The fence has always occupied a prominent place in theatrical advertising, but never has it sen used to such good advantage as by Mra Langtry. President Cleveland is said to have a great ad-

miration for a man possessing a keen humor. But

eshould not countenance the jokes the chief of the Weather Bureau is playing on the public. Little Marshall P. Wilder solemniv asserts that Mayor Hewitt will not permit him to appear in pubto but four times in a week. Mayor flewitt is doing everything in his power to keep the public in a

Congressman Tillman, of South Carolina, has the same prejudice against overcoats which character-izes Hannibal Hamlin. On the coldest day in winter the Palmetto State Representative walks abou Washington in much the same garb which he wears in summer. He says that the o vercoat is a Northern luxury unworthy of a man with blood in his

It is a sad fact that the silk robe worn by Justice Matthews, of the United States Supreme Court, does not fit him. It is too long, and when he walks he is obliged to clutch the robe in each hand and step long after the manner of a woman on a rainy day. He does not look dignified when so doing, but he has a strong and strictly legal prejudice against

being caught tripping. Miss Maria A. Brown, of Boston, is in Washing. ton on an interesting mission, she wishes Congrees to appropriate \$50,000 to pay the expenses of herself and other antiquarians while they hunt through the libraries of Europe for proof that Leif Ericson discovered America about the year 1000 A. D. She has already spent a great deal of time n Europe "looking up the record" of the Norse explorer, and feels confident that with a little ald from the Government she could utterly destroy the claims of Christopher Columbus as the discoverer of this country. There are those who say she wil obtain the appropriation.

" Bill " Gregory, the greatest outlaw Indiana ever produced, was recently arrested for robbery at Terre Haute, but is now free again, as there was not sufficient evidence to convict him. Gregory has had a remarkable career. For fifteen years he has been the leader in hundreds of burglaries perpetrated in the Hoosier State, but has served only one short term in prison. Twenty three of his accomplices are now serving terms in various prisons throughout the country. There is hardly a crime known to man which Gregory has not committed. He has been a persevering train robber, a sneak thief, a bousebreaker, a kidnap per and various other thing s equally bad.

The approach of St. Valentine's Day has led in Washington to a disgraceful piece of impudence on the part of a firm which publishes chesp prints. A design composed of two large hearts, with a picture of President Cleveland in one and of Mrs. Cleve land in the other, has been issued with the gushing legend printed underneath, "Two souls with be a single thought, two hearts that beat as one. Mrs. Cleveland was much annoyed at this impert nent production, and certain misguided friends attempted to buy up the pictures. The publishers however, not understanding the true cause of the rapid sale, have dumped a second and larger lot on the market.

Where Ohio Stands

[From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.] It is absolute nonsense to talk about the Vice Presidency on the Republican ticket with respect to any citizen of Ohio. The veteran and leading Ohio statesman, John Sherman, is a candidate for the Presidency, and a very strong and hopeful candidate. There is no other candidate in Ohio for a place on the Presidential ticket. Gov. Foraker has been invited to be one of th

delegates-at-large from the State, in the Sherman interest, and he has cordially accepted. The use of the name of Gov. Foster has no sort of warrant He is a friend of Sherman-never more so.

Standard Oll Tactics. 1From the Rochester Union.]

The Standard Oil Company operates its news papers as it operates its deadly oil and naphtha fangs-through dummies and stool-pigeons who stand for it, directly or indirectly, as stockholders or owners in other guises, and who control and direct them in monopoly interest. Seven-eighths of the Vacuum Oil Works in this city are thus owned away from Rochester, and the whole nuisance is absolutely controlled in minutest detail by the foreign monopoly power which absorbs and carries away the buik of the profits.

A Connecticut Idyl.

[From the New Haven Register,] The biennial assaion reform is working well in Connecticut. The ship of state is sailing along on an even Reel and its sails are belifed out with the fruitful winds of prosperity. The sky is elear, which presents a touching picture of cheerfuembers of the third house are shivering on the sands of idleness disturbs in the least the effect of encouraging repose which characterizes this Re brands of Connecticut legislation.

JOSEPH MEDILL ON THE TARIFF.

He Says the Republican Party Is Pledged to a Reduction.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 6.—Mr. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, who has been t Jacksonville for some days, was asked to give hu views upon the tariff policy outlined in Presiden Cleveland's message. Mr. Medil repiled: "I do not consider my position as in the least antagonistic to the policy of the Republican party. You wil please remember that the greatest reduction in the tariff was made in 1857, when the Republicans had control of the national House and the leaders of that party had time and again advocated a reform in this direction. When a reduction of the tariff was proposed, the same old arguments were used against it which we hear so requently to-day. It was alleged that this measure would open the field to foreign competition in our manufactures; that our mills and factories would be forced to shut down; that the operatives would be driven to farming in order to earn a livng; and that, as a consequence, by an over production of farm products, the prices of these would be reduced and the industry thus paralyzed. Well, the bill passed. It reduced the import tax to about 19 per cent—the nearest this country has ever come a free-trade basis.

fuction of a few millions in the Treasury surplus, but the mills kept on manufacturing goods and selling them; there was no perceptible increase in the importation of foreign products over what might be reasonably expected from the growth of the country; there was no feeling of city mechanics into the country, and at harvest time it was just as difficult to obtain extra hands as it had been previously. The products of the farm brought just as good prices as before. There was a sight reduction, of course, in the price of manufactured goods, and every man's dollar therefore had an enhanced purchasing power. We were growing rice and prosperious, man's dollar therefore had an enhanced purchasing power. We were growing rich and prosperous, despite the depressing induces of a financial panic about that time, due entirely to causes wholly foreign to the tariff. The increase in the tariff was a war tax directly on the people to pay for the war and the preservation of the Union. Nobody claimed that it was for a protection of our home industries. Time and again during that period I have heard men argue for this increase before the Ways and Means Committee, and always with the promise that ween the war was over and the finances of the country restored to their normal condition this tax upon the people should be remitted. You can therefore imagine how inconsistent these heary-headed monopolists appear, when they rise up to-day and oppose a reduction of the tariff as dangerous to American manufactures. They are going squarely back upon nanufactures. They are going squarely back upon near pledges then made in the name of the Repub-

"What was the result? There was naturally a re-

their piedges then made in the name of the Republican party."

'I suppose you refer to Senator Hoar?" interjected The Woklab correspondent.

'Yes, I refer to Edmunds and Morrill and John. Sherman and 'Pig-iron' Keliey and Sam Rangali and all those men who promised so fairly, but who, now that the war exigency is twenty years behind us, persat in levying taxes upon the people under the closk of 'protection.'"

'What do you regard as the probable policy of

"What do you regard as the probable policy of the Republican party with reference to the tariff in

the next campaign 7"

"Muco, I think, will depend upon the tariff legislation of the present Congress. If it passes a good bill, reducing the revenue upon imports wisely in those particulars where experience shows the greatest relief will be afforded. Western Republicans can hardly face their constituents with no opposition to tariff reform, and their attitude will have much to do with shaping the policy of the whole party." will have much to do white samples whole party."

"Winat of Mr. Blaine and his candidacy? Would not the latter mean a hopeless committal of the party to high protection?"

"Hardly, If Mr. Blaine is nominated he will candidacy for the Presidency

"Hardly. If Mr. Blaine is nominated he will have to go into the candidacy for the Fresidency upon whatever platform his party has framed for him. The platform and the candidate will both be governed by the exigencies of the occasion as they arise."

"I understand, then, that you consider the Republican party 'a bigger man than Blaine, 'so to speak."

publican party 'a bigger man than Blaine, 'so to speak."

'Most assuredly. Men are governed largely by circumstances in politicas in everything else. Mr. Blaine was borne in Pennsylvania, the hotbed of protection. The political atmosphere of Maine which he has been breathing for the isst quarter of a century is impregnated with the same fasilacles. Had he been born and reared in the Republican atmosphere of the Northern Mississippi Valley, his ideas would be wastly different. The candidate takes his cue from the party; not the party from the candidate. The stepublican party is pledged to a reduction of the artif. President Arthur's commission recommended it, and the platform of 1884, as far as it went, was unequivocal upon this point, and it marked contrast to the 'straddje' of the Democracy, which embarrassed them throughout the entire campaign. I am very nopeful of Republican consistency in the next convention."

RESTFUL READING.

Louisville Democrat: A naive view of things i not necessarily knavish.

Boston Courier; Being leap year, this will be great summer for hops at the beaches. Pittsburg Post; Matrimony, like the verdict o a jury in a sneep-killing case, is one of the uncer-tain elements of life. Richmond Dispatch: And now we hear of an oil-

can trust. That's nothing new, as the sad fate of many a servant-girl shows. New Haven News: Sleighing is going, and if more doesn't come our young men will soon begin paying Boston Gazette: Many poor people and themselves

in a peck of trouble when they try to procure a bushel of coal at the present high rates. Philadelphia Call: " Mamma," asked a little five-year-old miss of this city, "won't you have my new dress made with a vestibule train?" Norristown Herald: There may be no "lightning calculators" among the feathered tribe, but we see it stated that the sparrows multiply very rapidly. Albany Times : The anti-trust bills in the Legis lature, we are sorry to inform our correspondent, "Landlady," do not affect the case she mentions.

Scranton Truth: Mrs. Biggs-Now that your son has returned from college, do you feel repaid for your outlay for his education? Did he take any prizes? Mrs. Squiggs—On yes, mun; yes, indeed. He got a medal for what he calls sprinting, and he must be high up in mathematics, for he says he's learned four new curves.

An Absolute Decline. THE WORLD says that this country is not on the

decline. We beg leave to once more differ with our distinguished metropolitan contemporary. It is, and, among other tuings, will decide to sllow any further buildoxing by pestiferous Canadian

[From the Pitteburg Dispatch.] One of the recent trusts that is not attractin

so much notice is that for the benefit of Russell Sage and Jay Gould with regard to those Kansus Pacific prosecutions. They have got up a trust in Providence and the Statue of Limitations—prin-cipally the Statute of Limitations. The State of Europe.

where the nair is short. Should he refuse to fight, Europe would wriggle at him 10,000,000 fingers

From the Philadelphia Record. 1

With respect to the Czar, they seem to have him

from the tips of 2,000,000 noses; and should be fight, the allies would be apt to plump an aurora borealls under his right eye. An Editor's Dilemma. [From the Athens (Tex.) Review. We purchased ano ther load of wood last week, but times are so hard and wood is so scarce that

we are afraid that we cannot meet the demands of our colored friend unless we can work the sub-scription racket. All Want Freer Trade.

[From the Albany Press.] THE WORLD says " no State and nobody favors ree trade. A majority of the States and the people do favor a freer trade." That's it! Everybody is working hard for freer trade—more trade—more business—more circulation of money—more indus-try—more consumption of food—better houses to live in, &c., &c.

The March of Reform. (From the Philadelphia Record.)

The beauteous benefits of free leather are never more happing shown than when a righteously wrathful Congressman boots a lobbylst till he slinks ike a lean dog aroung the corner of the Capitol.

> A Selemn Reflection. [From the Albany Times.]

Wherein profiteth a man if he pass way bill and the ceiling fall on him?

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Indiana Blan Who Has Just Won His Seat-His Resemblance to the Tearful Job Trotter-Why Representative Reed Is Not Unlike a Hindes Idel-A Typical Indiana Congressman.

SPECIAL TO THE WORLD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-Mr. James B. White, whose contested seat in Cougress has taken up so much of the time of the House during the past few days and who has just been awarded his seat has many of the qualities of Dickens's Job Trotter. As Sam Weller says, "He cries like a portable engine," and his eyes shed bring tears at every mention of his case. He has spotted seventeen pocket handkerchiefs since Lowrey began the fight upon him here, and he wept a quart during Bourke Cookran's speech. Still, he does not look like a sentime man from the galleries, and he has more the appearance of a prosecuting attorney in a fair-sized country district, or a respectable village grocer, than of a patriot, a statesman and a possible mar tyr. His record shows that he was a tailor at the breaking out of the war and that his age at that time was twenty-five years. He is now fifty-two, and he weighs, I judge, about 178 pounds. He is of medium height, rather portly, dresses in black broadcloth and he looks as though he had on his Sunday clothes. His face is an intelligent one. It has a florid that and the lower part is adorned with chin-whiskers of brown. He has dark brown hair, combed well up from a rather high forehead, and this forehead is of the ivory whiteness of the calla-lily. He talks ordinarily well and he is a good average man, who would size up very well with about four-fifths of the present Congress.

Lowrey, his opponent, has had a chance to make imself famous in the Forty-eighta and Forty-ninth Congresses, but you will look for the record of his ame in vain in the proceedings of Congress. He is "Hkely " enouga moosier, too, and I judge that he is about ten years older than White, though he toes not put the date of his birth in his Congres sional autopiography. He is a short, stout, half stoop-shouldered, gray-mustached, thickly-thatched iron-gray-naired man, with a dark, florid face and a rather "undudelike" air. Lowrey was much roubled during his Congressional life as to why ctuer statesmen were more noticed in the newspactuer statesmen were more noticed in the newspa-pers than he, and he confided as much to a cor-respondent one day, and said he supposed his lack or notice was occause he had not made their ac-quaintance. It is a curious thing that both Lowrey and Waite are foreigners and that Lowrey was born in Ireland, while White came from Scotland, Lowrey states in his auroligraphy that he was once thyrarian of the Young Men's Association at Roch-ester, N. Y., and that he was once City Recorder ester, N. Y., and that he was once City Recorder or Fort Wayne. He has also been a judge and is said to be a good lawyer. He has few mixing quanties, however. While brought his whole lamily with him to Washington and he has his wife and two dangaters here. He came to stay, and he will.

Speaking of Indiana Congressmen, they make up, on the whole, a good-natured delegation, and the doorkeepers do not besitate to slap them on the back. One of Representative James T. Johnston's constituents came from Terre Haute to see Johnston last week and he rather supposed that his Congressman was the corner-stone upon which the Capitol rested. He came up to a doorkeeper, who was sitting with one leg crossed over the other and was sitting with one leg crossed over the other and leaning tack in his chair at the door of the House, and asked if the Hob. James T. Johnston, of Indiana, was in. He was nortified to see the doorkeeper's mouth move as he shifted his quid from one cheek to the other, and squiring a stream of yellow hquid with an unerring shot into a spittoon five feet away, say:

"I dunno; I nain't seen Jim around yit this mornin'!"

The latest on Tom Reed is good, and Joseph G. Cannon, of lilinois, tells it to-day. Reed is more noted for brains than for beauty. The fact that his head is like that of the bust of Shakespeare in the church of Stratford-on-Avon does not improve its features, and Reed's face will never be taken as a model for an American Adonia. He might do for an Infantile Bacchus, for his cheeks are so full that they half shut his eyes, and his forehead has enough white skin to cover a small tambourine.

No one, nowever, disputes his ability, and Cannon, remarking of him to-day, said that Reed affected him in the same way toat a noted Chief-Justice of Massacquestis did Rufus Choate. Said Cannon: "In the presence of Reed I have, quoting Choate, the same feelings as the Hindoo has when he bows before his idoi: I know that he is ugiy, but I feel that he is great!"

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Bint for Legislators.

To the Editor of The World:
Would it not be a sensible action on the part of some member of our Legislature to exert himself in having a bill passed to oblige owners to have concrete floors put on their cellar bottoms, and not trouble with the nonsensical idea of plastering the ceilings? With good concrete floors and cesspools connected with the sewers all danger of disease to the occupants from this source would be avoided. To plaster the ceilings does not remedy fou Hundreds of cellar bottoms in the city are covered with boards laid on sleepers, with no concrete with boards laid on sleepers, with no concrete filling between them. In two or three years the wood begins to decay, and when the cellar is closed, particularly in the winter, the stench is unnearable. Others are paved with stones, and hundreds with the soil for a floor, just as the graders left it. I do not doubt that a great majority of the people afflicted with maiorial complaints and malignant fevers live in houses that mave damp cellars. It is almost a certainty that during the coming summer we will have cholera to contend with, and the mooner these breeding-nests of disease are banished from the city the easier it will be to control the pest when it arrives. Very respectfully,

Very Poor Mathematics

to the Editor of The World : In the Sun of yesterday, among their " Answers to Correspondents," is this question: "I buy certain merchandise at \$2.81; I add \$1, which is to be my profit—so making my seiling price \$3.81. I ms pront—so making my seiling price \$8.61. I wish to know at what price I must mark the goods so that I can take of 35 per cent, discount and yet receive \$3.51.7" The Sun replies: "Why, add 35 per cent., of course, which is \$1.33, and mark and sell your goods at \$5.14." Any secountant of any fair ability will see the error in this mode of calculating at once, Take the Sun's mode of reckoning:

\$3.81. *25 per cent. or \$1.39

So that this " correspondent," if he follows the divice of the Sun, will sell his goods for \$3.84 in-itead of \$3.81. If he will mark his goods at \$5.85 stead of \$5.51. If he will mark his goods at \$5.50. he will find dis true seiling (or marking) price.

It may have been this system of calculating that caused a certain mortgage for \$175,000 to be recorded. Yours, &c.,

New York, Feb. 6.

Almost a Smash-Up.

to the Editor of The World . I wish to say that at 2.32 P. me on Friday, I was on Sixth avenue and Twentieth atreet in a yellow horse car, No. 28, and the No. of conductor was 109, when a terrific crash came on the roof of the horse car from the elevated railroad above. A large horse car from the elevated railroad above. A large plece of loc weighing several pounds bounded with a crash on the roof there in the road like so much broken glass. Several passengers jumped, but the conductor said it it was a good taing ho one was unperted his had it failed on their heads it must have cause thesant death. He said many times large pieces of from fail down in the same way. Why cannot the company protect the public Respectfully.

7 Patchin place, Tenth street, city. A Case of Hope Deferred.

To the Editor of The World:
Will THE WORLD, WILD its enormous circulation, kindly aid the United States supervisors and marshals of the Nineteenth Congressional District to get their pay for acting as such at the late Congressional election? We have wated with Joblike patience for our just claim, but I presume our representatives, in their anxiety to reduce the surplus, have failed to notice our Lilipatian claim.

Albany, Feb. 3.

A SUPERVISOR.

A Rather Mean Community.

(From the Wanpon Pines.)
When Mr. Curits, of Rosendale, went to Dake after the remains of his slater, who perished in the recent blizzard, he settled up with the school district for which she had been teaching, and they made him discount the amount due her is per cent. before they would pay it, claiming that it was a damage to the district that she did not finish the